GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ATOMIC ENERGY
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2784
ANSWERED ON:03.08.2016
India's Position in Atomic Energy Production
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Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a)whether India holds the lowest place in the world in the field of producing atomic energy and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b)whether there is any proposal to increase the production of atomic energy in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c)the countries with whom India has signed nuclear agreements at present and proposes to sign the same in future?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR, PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND PRIME MINISTER''S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):

(a)No, Sir. At present India with twenty one (21) nuclear power reactors, stands seventh (7) among thirty one (31) countries with nuclear power in terms of number of reactors and thirteenth (13) in terms of electricity generation.

(b)The present nuclear power installed capacity of 5780 MW is expected to shortly increase to 6780 MW within this financial year with the start of commercial operation of Kudankulam Unit-2 (KKNPP-2) in accordance with stage-wise clearances of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). This unit has already attained first criticality (start of controlled self sustaining nuclear fission chain reaction for the first time) on July 10, 2016. The installed capacity is expected to increase to 10080 MW by the year 2019 on progressive completion of projects under construction.

In addition, two more projects, KKNPP 3&4 (2X1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu in foreign technical co-operation with the Russian Federation and GHAVP 1&2 (2X700 MW) at Gorakhpur, Haryana based on indigenous technology have been accorded sanction and work has commenced on these projects. On their progressive completion, the installed nuclear power capacity will reach 13480 MW by about 2023.

Further, government has also accorded 'In Principle' approval for following sites for locating reactors in future based on both indigenous technologies and with foreign technical cooperation. The projects at these sites are planned in phases of twin units.

Site & Location Capacity (MW)

Indigenous Reactors
Gorakhpur, Haryana 2 x 700 @
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh 2 x 700
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan 4 x 700
Kaiga, Karnataka 2 x 700
Bhimpur, Madhya Pradesh 4 X 700
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu 2 x 500

Reactors with Foreign Cooperation

Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu 2 x 1000 $
Jaitapur, Maharashtra 6 x 1650
Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh 6 x 1000 *
Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat 6 x 1000 *
Haripur, West Bengal 6 x 1000 *

* Nominal Capacity $ In addition to KKNPP 1 to 4 @ In addition to GHAVP 1&2

(c)India has signed nuclear agreements for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with Russia, United States of America (USA), France, Australia, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan, Argentina, Canada, Vietnam and Srilanka. India proposes to sign such an agreement with Japan in future.

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